THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1831. NO. 47.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Fliat's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes.

WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.; 300 Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals: Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7. 1830.—tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal.

Sept. 21.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.
S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine.

Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

THE UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK.

CRAMER & SPEAR, original proprietors, continue to publish the ONLY GENUINE EDITION, containing 156 pages, at their Bookstore, No. 54 Wood street, who have always on hand an extensive assortment.

Note.—Imperfect editions, called the United States' Spelling Book, have been published lately, containing only 144 pages.

CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, January 21, 1831—3mo.

FOR RENT, the three story brick house, No. 26 Wood street, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

ALSO, a three story brick warehouse, and back buildings, now occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market street. Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

☞*BOWEN ROLLING MILL AND NAIL FACTORY.*

S. SMITH & CO., successors of R. Bowen, continue the manufacture of BAR IRON and NAILS, at the above establishment—which they will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1831—tf

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Journal, Steubenville Herald, Cincinnati Gazette, New Lisbon Palladium, Canton Repository, Columbus State Journal, Chillicothe Gazette, Zanesville Republican, and the paper at Marietta, Ohio, will insert the above advertisement once a week for two months, and charge the Pittsburgh Gazette. S. S. & Co.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

WOOL HATS.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL HATS, by *ALLEN & GRANT.*

February 8—tf

LOOK HERE.

THE subscribers having declined business in this city, their books and papers are left at the store of S. Baird & Co. No. 106 Wood street, for settlement. All persons indebted to us are requested to call with them promptly, and settle their accounts; or they will otherwise be collected by the most summary process.

H. ALEXANDER & CO.
January 21, 1831—2mo

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms.

JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.*	1	Scioto,	*per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,		1	Michigan,		3 to 5
Canton,	-	2	Canada,		4 to 5
Pottsville,	-	2	Urbana,		3 to 5
Wyoming,	-	2	Greensburgh,		45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,

Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the valuable LOT No. 232 in the city of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Second street 35 feet, and extending back along Chancery lane, towards Front street, 80 feet. An indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, who is the agent of the proprietors. ROBERT BEER.

December 14, 1830.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

THE HOPE COTTON FACTORY

At the end of the aqueduct, in Allegheny-town.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that their establishment is now in full operation. Their machinery is of the most modern and approved construction, and every attention will be paid to the articles which they manufacture. The business of the establishment will be transacted by John F. Wrenshall, and in his absence by Alexander Brackenridge.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
December 17, 1830—3mo.

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE subscribers, at the suggestion of many of their friends, respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that they will, in the course of a short time, open *a Circulating Library, to consist of two thousand volumes!!*

The collection will embrace the most popular works on History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, the Arts and Sciences, Novels, Tales, Romances, Poetry, Miscellaneous, &c. &c. All the new publications of an interesting character, that may from time to time issue from the press, will be received into the library at the earliest period, arrangements having been made to have them sent on with despatch.

From their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, the subscribers feel assured they will be able to present to the citizens of Pittsburgh, a library entitled to their patronage and notice,—having appointed a person, whose duty it will be to send them on every popular work worthy of perusal; and as the expenses attending the purchase and carrying on of such an institution will be great, they call upon a liberal public to support them in the measure.

N. B.—A convenient and central room will be obtained for the purpose.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers.*

TERMS.

Subscribers to pay five dollars for a year; three dollars for six months; two dollars for three months. Subscriptions received at the Bookstores of John I. Kay & Co. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf

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Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

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50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831—tf

CAST SHEET LEAD,

Not Rolled—A new article in Pittsburgh.

DAVID BAIN, PLUMBER, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed an apparatus for casting SHEET LEAD, of four feet wide, and of any length required; a superior article for covering roofs or gutters, making Hatters' Plank Kettles—Salt Pans, &c. &c. Has on hand, and prepared to set up, Water Closets, Force and Hand Pumps, Fixture Wash Stands, Hydrants, laying of Iron and Lead Pipes, covering roofs or gutters with Lead, Copper, or Tin. Orders carefully attended to. Shop opposite BLACKSTOCK, BELL, & Co's Cotton Factory, Allegheny-Town.

November 30, 1830.—3mo.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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NOTICE.—The Partnerships heretofore existing under the styles of the Columbian Steam Engine Company, and Pennsylvania Steam Engine Company, having been dissolved by the death of part of those concerned, all persons indebted to those concerns are notified that an *immediate* settlement of their respective debts is indispensably necessary. Those having claims against those concerns, will present them forthwith.

JNO. M'FADEN,
ALVAN STEPHENS,
Agents for surviving partner.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1831—6t

TO LET, on the terrace, in Allegheny town, a good TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, next door to Mr. Lewis Peterson's. The situation is pleasant, and the neighborhood genteel: it is within three minutes' walk of the bridge. Apply to the subscriber, opposite M'Donald's Exchange, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. H. PALMER.

February 11, 1831.—tf.

NEW SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, adapted to Public Worship, and approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.
February 25.—3t.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf

TO-MORROW the 4th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in Philadelphia, and the result will be known in this city on Wednesday next. Capitals, $30,000—$10,000—$5,000—4,000—$3,000, &c. Total, $198,432!!

Whole tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $1,50; Eighths $1,25; for sale in great variety of numbers, by the package, single ticket, or share.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh; where have been sold and paid, prizes, amounting to upwards of $200,000!!

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Warden & Arthurs*, in the manufactory of Steam Engines, was dissolved on the 5th of February, 1831, by mutual consent. Those having claims against said firm, will present them for immediate payment, and those indebted will settle their respective accounts without delay.

JOHN B. WARDEN,
JOHN ARTHURS.

NOTICE.—The business will be continued, in all its branches, at the old stand, by JOHN ARTHURS, who has purchased the interest of J. B. Warden. Orders for Engines and Machinery, will be filled with usual promptness, and the work will be executed after the best and most approved patterns. Persons having orders for work or business transactions with the Steam Engine Manufactory, lately owned by Warden & Arthurs, will in future be pleased to direct to

JOHN ARTHURS,
February 25.—tf Pittsburgh.

B. DARLINGTON

HAS just received his spring supply of HARD WARE, which comprises a very general assortment, which he offers on accommodating terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Hair Cloth. Feb. 25.—2mo.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, as agents for several extensive New England Manufactories, will have constantly for sale, by the Package, and on as favorable terms as can be purchased in Philadelphia or New York, a large assortment of desirable DOMESTIC GOODS, viz:

Merrimack Prints;
Hamilton White and Colored Cotton, and Colored Worsted Goods;
Mathuen Sheetings and Tickings;
Appleton Cottons;
Lowell Heavy Sheetings and Osnaburgs;
Waltham Sheetings and Shirtings;
Lancaster Cottons;
Amsbury Flannels, &c. &c. &c.

They refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Pittsburgh.

GRANT & WARD,
No. 4, Lorman Row, Hanover street, Baltimore.
February 4.—1mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4 for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		5,000		5,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,452		2,452
5		1,000		1,000
10		800		8,000
10		500		5,000
25		200		5,000
46		100		4,600
46		80		3,680
46		60		2,760
46		50		2,300
92		40		3,680
92		30		2,760
920		20		18,400
8280		10		82,800
24834	Tickets.			$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.
Corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
February 22, 1831.

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
February 22.—tf

POETRY.

MARCO BOZZARIS.—HALLECK.

At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk was dreaming of the hour,
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power;
In dreams, through camp and court he bore
The trophies of a conqueror;
In dreams his song of triumph heard;
Then wore his monarch's signet ring—
Then press'd that monarch's throne—a king,
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
As Eden's garden bird.

An hour passed on—the Turk awoke;
That bright dream was his last;
He woke—to hear his sentry's shriek,
And shout, and groan, and sabre stroke,
And death-shots falling thick and fast,
As lightnings from the mountain cloud,
And heard, with voice, and trumpet loud,
Bozzaris cheer his band;
'Strike—till the last armed foe expires,
Strike—for your altars and your fires,
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God—and your native land!'

They fought, like brave men, long and well,
They piled the ground with Moslem slain,
They conquered—but Bozzaris fell,
Bleeding at every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His smile, when rang their proud hurrah,
And the red field was won:
Then saw in death his eye-lids close
Calmly, as to a night's repose,
Like flowers at set of sun.

Come to the bridal chamber, death!
Come to the mother when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath;
Come when the blessed seals
Which close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;
Come in consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake shock, the ocean storm—
Come when the heart beats high and warm,
With banquet-song, and dance, and wine,
And thou art terrible; the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier;
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.

But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be.
Bozzaris! with the storied brave
Greece nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee—there is no prouder grave,
Even in her own proud clime.
We tell thy doom without a sigh;
For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's—
One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from our last.)

MR. CALHOUN TO GEN. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 29th May, 1830.

SIR: In answering your letter of the 13th inst. I wish to be distinctly understood, that however high my respect is for your personal character, and the exalted station which you occupy, I cannot recognise the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion to which your letter refers. I acted, on that occasion, in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying, then, to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologising for the part I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusation of Mr. Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology; and if it did, I have too much self respect to make it to any one in a case touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity which your letter offers, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion to place my conduct in relation to an interesting public transaction in its proper light; and I am gratified that Mr. Crawford, though far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise that it is very far from my intention to defend mine by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt we differed honestly; and in claiming to act on honorable and patriotic motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not that I correctly understood your meaning; but, after a careful perusal, I would infer from your letter that you had learned for the first time, by Mr. Crawford's letter that you and I placed different constructions on the orders under which you acted in the Seminole war; and that you had been led to believe, previously, by my letters to yourself and Governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking that your orders were intended to authorise your attack on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required on my part explanation. I hope that my conception of your meaning is erroneous; but if it be not, and your meaning be such as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise at the misapprehension, which, I feel confident it will be in my power to correct by the most decisive proof, drawn from the public documents,[*] and the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and yourself, growing out of the decision of the cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the time, and which I now have his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have enclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the cabinet on the point that your orders did not authorise the occupation of St. Marks and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you, and that I, in particular concurred in the decision.

Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th July, 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the cabinet, and from which I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the view taken by the executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 19th of August, 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you conceived that the orders under which you acted authorised your operations in Florida. Mr. Monroe replied on the 20th October, 1818; and, after expressing his regret that you had placed a construction on your orders different from what was intended, he invited you to open a correspondence with me, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed, with the reasons on both sides, on the files of the War Department. Your letter of the 15th of November in answer, agrees to the correspondence as proposed, but declines commencing it; to which Mr. Monroe replied by a letter of the 21st Dec., stating his reasons for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought that it ought to commence with you. To these, I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving of Mr. Monroe's message at the opening of Congress, which though not constituting a part of the correspondence from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence only, that the view which the Executive took of your orders was made known. In his message to the House of Representatives of the 25th of March, 1818, long before information of the result of your operation in Florida was received, Mr. Monroe states, that "orders had been given to the General in command, not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and, in that case, to respect the Spanish authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province as soon as he has reduced that tribe (the Seminoles) to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future." In his annual message at the opening of Congress, in November of the same year, the President, speaking of your entering Florida, says:—"On authorising Major General Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again: "In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain; and, however justifiable the commanding General was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Marks and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages, and their associates, that they could not be protected, even there, yet the amicable relation between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the Executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in Congress alone." The view taken of this subject met your entire approbation, as appears from the extract of your letter, of 7th December, 1818, above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me, of the view of the Executive, I had a right, as I supposed, to conclude that you long since knew that the administration, and myself in particular, were of the opinion that the orders under which you acted did not authorise you to occupy the Spanish posts; but I now infer from your letter, to which this is in answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were of the impression, till you received Mr. Crawford's letter, that I concurred in the opposite construction, which you gave to your orders, that they were intended to authorise you to occupy the posts. You rely for this impression, as I understand you, on certain general expressions in my letter to Governor Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th of May, 1818, in which I stated that "General Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner he shall judge best," and also in my letter of the 6th Feb., 1818, in answer to yours of the 20th January of the same year, in which I acquainted you "with the entire approbation of the President of all the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians."

I will not reason the point, that a letter to Gov. Bibb, which was not communicated to you, which bears date long after you had occupied St. Mark, and subsequent to the time you had determined to occupy Pensacola, (see your letter of the 2d of June, 1818, to me, published with the Seminole documents,) could give you authority to occupy those posts. I know, that in quoting the letters, you could not intend such absurdity, to authorise such an inference; and I must therefore conclude that it was your intention by the extract to show, that, at the time of writing the letter, it was my opinion that the orders under which you did act were intended to authorise the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter.—It would have been in opposition to the view which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the President's message of the 25th of March, 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the House of Representatives, (already referred to,) and which gives a directly opposite construction to your orders. In fact, the letter, on its face, proves that it was not the intention of the Government to occupy the Spanish posts. By referring to it, you will see that I enclosed the Governor a copy of my orders to General Gaines, of the 16th December, 1817, authorising him to cross the Spanish line, and to attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, unless they should take shelter under a Spanish post, in which event, he was directed to report immediately to the Department, which order Governor Bibb was directed to consider as his authority for carrying the war into Florida, thus clearly establishing the fact that the order was considered still in force, and not superseded to you, directing you to assume the command in the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 6th of February be, by any sound rule of construction, interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish posts, or as countenancing, on my part, such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you. Your letter of the 20th January, to which mine is an answer, bears date at Nashville, before you set out on the expedition, and consists of a narrative of the measures adopted by you, in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given the contractors, with other details of the same kind, without the indication of your intention to act against the Spanish posts; and the approbation of the President of the measures you had adopted could be intended to apply to those detailed in your letter. I do not think that your letter of the 13th instant presents the question, whether the Executive or yourself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is in strict conformity with my intention in drawing up the orders; and that, if they be susceptible of a different construction, it was far from being my intention they should be. I did not then suppose, nor have I ever, that it was in the power of the President, under the Constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a nation with whom we were not at war; (whatever might be the right of the General, under the law of nations, to attack an enemy sheltered under the posts of a neutral power;) and had I been directed by the President to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying by the higher authority of the Constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I discuss the question, whether the order to Gen. Gaines, inhibiting him from attacking the Spanish posts, (a copy of which was sent to you,) was in fact, and according to military usage, and order to you, and of course obligatory until rescinded. Such certainly, was my opinion. I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right; and, in pursuing the course which I have done, I claim an equal right to act on the construction which I conceived to be correct, knowing it to conform to my intentions in issuing the orders. But, in waiving now the construction of the orders, I wish it, however, to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter, and not because I have now, or ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on friendly terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr. Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to Major H. Lee, in which I decline a correspondence that he had requested on the subject of the construction of your orders. In my letter to Major Lee, I stated that, "as you refer to the public documents only for the construction which the Executive gave to the orders, I infer that on this subject you have not had access to the General's (Jackson's) private papers; but, if I be in an error, and if the construction which the administration gave to the orders be not stated with sufficient distinctness in the then President's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by General Jackson; but it is only with him, and at his desire, that under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified in corresponding on this or any other subject connected with his public conduct;" to which I added, in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter from which the above is an extract, "with you I cannot have the slighest objection to correspond on this subject, if additional information be desirable." You expressed no desire for further information, and I took it for granted that Mr. Monroe's correspondence with you, and the public documents, furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the Executive gave to your orders: under which impression I remained till I received your letter of the 13th inst.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, though I am at a loss to understand, I cannot pass over in silence. After announcing your surprise at the contents of Mr. Crawford's letter, you ask whether the information be correct, "under all of the circumstances, of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the *wishes* of the Government." If by *wishes*, which you have underscored, it be meant that there was any intimation given by myself, directly or indirectly, of the desire of the Government that you should occupy the Spanish posts, so far from being "informed," I had not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation, nor did I ever hear a whisper of any such before. But I cannot imagine that it is your intention to make a distinction between the wishes and the public orders of the Government, as I find no such distinction in your correspondence with the President, nor in any of the public documents; but, on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification constantly and exclusively on your public orders. Taking, then, the "wishes of the Government" to be but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already offered, to show that the wishes of the Government, in relation to the Spanish posts, were not such as you assume them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established that there has not been the least disguise as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to state the part which I took in the deliberations of the cabinet. My statement will be confined strictly to myself, as I do not feel myself justified to speak of the course of the other members of the administration; and, in fact, only of my own in self-defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here I must premise that the object of a cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed, but to form opinions on the course which the Government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. It is, I conceive, the duty of the members thus to present their doubts and objections, and to support them by offering fully all of the arguments in their power, but at the same time to take care not to form an opinion till all the facts and views are fully brought out, and every doubt and objection carefully weighed. In this spirit I came into the meeting. The questions involved were numerous and important: whether you had transcended your orders; if so, what course ought to be adopted; what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and, through her, with the other European powers—a question, at that time, of uncommon complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration. As Secretary of War, I was more immediately connected with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression that you had exceeded your orders, and had acted on your own responsibility; but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that where orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow, as due in justice to the Government, and the officer, unless there be strong reasons to the contrary: I came to the meeting under the impression that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case, which I supported by presenting fully and freely all the arguments that occurred to me. They were met by other arguments, growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, as connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the course of policy which honor and interest dictated to be pursued towrds her, with which some of the members of the cabinet were more familiar than myself, and whose duty it was to present that aspect of the subject, as it was mine to present that more immediately connected with the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet came to form their final opinion, on a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined,[*] as I understood, in favor of the course adopted, and which was fully made known to you by Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. I gave it my assent and support, as being that which, under all the circumstances, the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the examination of the version which Mr. Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, beginning with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in a cabinet meeting." He says; "In the summer after the meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his direction. It had the desired effect; General Jackson became inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should feel that he stands in need of an apology for betraying the deliberations of the cabinet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few instances to be found in any country, or any age, that an individual has felt absolved from the high obligation which honor and duty impose on one situated as he was. It is not, however, my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure; that more immediately concerns himself; and I leave him undisturbed to establish his own rules of honor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned—the truth of his apology.

I desire not to speak harshly of Mr. Crawford. I sincerely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm in political contests, but it is not in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unsuccessful. In the political contest which ended in 1825, Mr. Crawford and myself took opposite sides; but whatever feelings of unkindness it gave rise to, have long since passed away, on my part. The contest ended in an entire change of the political elements of the country; and, in the new state of things which followed, I found myself acting with many of the friends of Mr. Crawford, to whom I had been recently opposed, and opposed to many of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been associated. In this new state of things, my inclination, my regard for his friends who were acting with me, and the success of the cause for which we were jointly contending,—all contributed to remove from my bosom every feeling towards him, save that of pity for his misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word, if I could avoid it; and it is a cause of pain to me that the extraordinary position in which he has placed me, compels me, in self-defence, to say any thing which must, in its consequence, bear on his character.

I speak in this spirit, when I assert, as I do, that his apology has no foundation in truth. He offers no reason for charging me with so dishonorable an act as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration. The charge rests wholly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my positive assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the extract. But why charge me, and not Mr Adams?[†] I had then been but a few months in the administration, and Mr. Crawford and myself were on the best terms, without a feeling, certainly, on my part, of rivalry or jealousy. In assigning the motive that he does for the letters, he forgets the relation which existed then between you and himself. He says it had the desired effect; that you became friendly to me, and extremely inimical to him. He does not remember that your hostility to him long preceded this period, and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hand.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying his apology: there are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. McDuffie's letter[*] to me, of the 14th instant, of which I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings of the cabinet on his way to Georgia, in the summer of 1818; and dates will show that he could not at that time have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the cabinet took place between the 14th and 25th July, 1818. On the former day, Mr. Monroe returned to Washington from London, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the Government in relation to the operations in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you, of the 19th July, 1818, fixes probably the day of the *final* decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which day, or the preceding, his conversation, to which Mr. McDuffie's letter relates, must have taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see that it was impossible that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville paper when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology for his disclosures. This was not the only instance of his making the disclosures before he saw the extract. He was at Milledgville on the 16th of August, 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta; and a little after, there appeared a statement in the Georgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. You no doubt remember it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, and it has not, to my knowledge, been denied.

With such evidence of inaccuracy, either from want of memory, or some other cause, in what relates to his own motives and actions, it would be unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Crawford's statements will prove more correct in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them.—He first states that I proposed that you should "be punished in some form, or repremanded in some form;" and to make my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest General Jackson." I will not dwell on a statement which, on its face, is so absurd.—How could an officer under our law be punished without arrest and trial? And to suppose that I proposed such a course, would indeed be to rate my understanding very low.

The next allegation requires much more attention. He says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that General Jackson had written to the President, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he would find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought it out.—In it General Jackson approves of the determination of the government to braek up Amelia Island and Galveztown; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide; but, if the President approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility on himself. I asked the President if the letter had been answered: he replied no; for that he had no recollection of receiving it. I then said that I had no doubt that General Jackson in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the Executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment on General Jackson, who had considered the silence of the President as a tacit consent; yet it was after the letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet for punishing the General." Again: "I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the President, yet that letter had a most important bearing on the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and the President, but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct."

It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to reconcile the statement which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of the decision of the cabinet till the subject ceased to be agitated.

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with his Edgefield statement, of which Mr. McDuffie's letter gives an account? The contrast between that and the present is most striking; to illustrate which, I will give an extract from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Mr. McDuffie's letter says, that "he" Mr. Crawford) "stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by General Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public opinion; thus anticipating the administration. On this point, he remarked, that, if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home." Such was the language then held, and such his tone of feeling at that time. We hear not one word of the letter which makes so conspicuous a figure in his present statement; not one word of the change is effected in his mind, in relation to your conduct; not a word of his taking a course different from me: but, on the contrary, he then stated, directly, that he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, and indicated no difference on any other point; and so far from exempting you from the charge of breach of orders, as he now attempts to do, he asserted, positively, that you had violated your orders. Shall we find the explanation of the contrast in the two statements in the difference of his motives then and now?—Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory? Whatever may be the true explanation, all will agree that a statement, when events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made twelve years after the transaction, particularly, if the former accords with after events, and the latter does not as is the case in this instance. At the next session of Congress, your conduct in the Seminole war was severely attacked in both branches of the Legislature. Let us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and his personal and confidential friends can be reconciled to the statement which he now gives of his course in the cabinet.—Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the House of Representatives. He was the particular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near neighbor, and formerly a law student under him. What part did he take? He led the attack; he moved the resolutions against you; he accused you expressly of the violation of your orders and sustained the accusation with all his powers.[†] All this accords with Mr. Crawford's statement of his sentiment and his course at the time; but how can it be reconciled to his present statement? How could he, on any principle of justice, stand by and hear you thus falsely accused, in the face of the world, when he, according to his showing now, knew that it was all false? And how can he reconcile his silence then, when you stood so much in need of his assistance, with his disclosures now, when the agitation has long since passed away, and his aid no longer required? But let us turn to the other branch of the Legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this apparent mystery. General Lacock, of Pennsyvania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford, and in the habit of constant intercourse with him, was the chairman of the committee in that body to whom the part of the message which related to the Seminole war was referred. Mr. Forsyth, then and now a Senator from Georgia, and who now acts a prominent part in the transaction which has given rise to the present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personal, and political friend of Mr. Crawford.—With two such able and influential friends on the committee, he had the most favorable opportunity that could be offered to do you justice. According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, then, did he not interpose with his friends on the committee to do you justice?—That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove. The report of the committee is sufficient testimony. Should he say that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from interfering with his friends on the committee, how will he reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report so severely assailing your motives and conduct was made, when, admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from censure?

But why should I waste time and words to prove that Mr. Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, when there remains an objection that cannot be surmounted? The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter as he refers to, was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements, herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, growing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then administration, both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.[*]

Comment is useless, I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th of January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had apparently just received the the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and, finding it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or something to that effect: I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called, and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time, he found it among other papers, and read it, as he told me, for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that, if the facts had been otherwise; had Mr. Monroe read the letter, and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received until several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and such, I conceive, was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time, which would not have been the case, had it, in your opinion, formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceive to be much more elevated ground—on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed wish of the Executive in opposition to the public orders under which you acted. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justification *now* on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but, as far as his acts can, greatly weakens your defence.

On a review of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is now twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of Congress. During a greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the public stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf; but now, when you have triumphed over all difficulties; when you no longer desire defence, he, for the first time, breaks silence, not to defend you, but to accuse one who gave you every support in your hour of trial, in his power, when you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his confidential and influential friends. Nor is the manner less remarkable than the time. Mr. Forsyth, a Senator from Georgia, here in his place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question. Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others; which answer he authorises Mr. Forsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this, Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the Senate; and, instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was authorised to do, I hear of it, for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand, under cover of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with important blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter, with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is an answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers—of a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their *names alone* might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorised to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy, both of which, as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have asked the question. Why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable manner? It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument, and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the names referred to in blank, affords slender means of defection; while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair. The names which are in blank might of themselves, through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightest degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew; but they hoped through your generous attributes; through your lofty and jealous regard for your character, to excite feelings through which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forewarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and how little scrupulous he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our system of government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged, depends, in a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day, and be selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry, in October, 1828, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request,) requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th of January, when your friends nominated you, in a State convention, for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Tennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Crawford. I have looked on in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me; and I now depart from the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the Presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which, would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing what I could not pass over, situated as I now am, endeavored to limit myself by the line of self-defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond, in making any remarks on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of showing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motive which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

PRESIDENT JACKSON.

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[*] See Appendix from A, to F, inclusive, being an extract, from a private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign.

[*] *Acquiesced* would probably be more correct, at least as applicable to one member of the cabinet.

[†] I wish not to be understood as intimating that Mr. Adams had the least connexion with the affair. I believe him to be utterly incapable of such baseness.

[*] The letter of the Hon. George McDuffie, Appendix, marked G.

[*] See Appendix H—letters from Hon. Robert Garnett.

[*] See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers; also, letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter.—Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent: see his letter. See Appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER,
Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞ The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831—t14J

HATTERS' FURS

AND TRIMMINGS.

THE subscriber has just received, from the city of New York, a well selected Stock of HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS of all kinds, which are offered for sale at his hat store, No. 66 Market street.

Also, a general assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS of his own manufacture, wholesale and retail, on fair terms.

JAMES WILSON.

Jan. 28—wtf.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.

G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.

November 23—wtf

LAW NOTICE.—The undersigned has formed a connexion, in the Practice of the Law, with ORLANDO METCALF, Esqr., late of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and ANDREW W. LOOMIS, Esq., of New Lisbon, Columbiana co. Ohio. Through Mr. Metcalf, (who has removed to this city,) and myself, business can be forwarded to Mr. Loomis in Ohio, who attends the courts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Portage, Trumbull, and Jefferson.

☞ Office of Burke & Metcalf, in the Diamond, back of the Court House.

ROB'T BURKE.

January 7.—6t &w6t

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1831.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.—The King of the Netherlands has decided the boundary question which was submitted to him, and the decision has been communicated to Sir Charles Bagot, the English Ambassador, and to Mr. Preble, our Minister to the Hague; but has not been made public.

GOOD NEWS.—The bill for the improvement of harbors, &c. which passed in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 19th Feb. contains an appropiation of $150,000 for the improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to its mouth. It will probably pass through the Senate, and we hope it will not be crushed by the President's *veto*.

The Telegraph, of Tuesday, contains the letter of Mr. Crawford, of the 2d of October, 1830, to Mr. Calhoun, which was by him returned to its author.—The friends of Mr. Crawford have shown but little regard for his reputation, in the publication of this document. Mr. Crawford was once reputed to be a man of fine talents: a very cursory perusal of this letter, must satisfy every intelligent mind, that he no longer merits that reputation.—A more undignified and puerile production than this, never came from the pen of any man, having the slightest pretension to talent and character.—There is, however, one opinion expressed in it, which we cannot suffer to pass without special comment.

Our readers, no doubt, all recollect that in Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, dated 30th April, 1830, he uses the following language:—

"My *apology* for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting, is this:—In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest General Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Calhoun, in his letter of the 29th May, 1830, which we publish to day, exposes, most fully, the unsoundness of this apology: first, by denying that he had written the letter which appeared in the Nashville paper. [To this we add, that if Mr. Calhoun had basely betrayed the secrets of the cabinet, it would afford no apology to Mr. Crawford for doing the same thing.] Secondly, by proving that Mr. Crawford had freely and frequently talked about this matter, *before* the publication of the letter in the Nashville Gazette.

The force of these arguments was so direct and conclusive, that Mr. Crawford could neither undertake to deny, to refute, or to evade it. He, therefore, in this letter, takes entirely new ground, and starts the following extraordinary doctrine:—

"While a cabinet is in existence and its usefulness liable to be impaired, reason and common sense point out the propriety of keeping its proceedings secret. But *after the cabinet no longer exists, when its usefulness cannot be impaired by a disclosure of its proceedings, neither reason, common sense, nor patriotism, requires that those proceedings should be shrouded in impenetrable darkness.* The acts of such a cabinet become history, and the nation has the same right to a knowledge of them, that it has to any other historical fact."

Truly, Mr. Crawford had involved himself in great difficulty, when he had to resort to such means to extricate himself. The first remark which occurs to us, on this paragraph is, that Mr. Crawford could not be, and was not sincere, in the use of it. In his letter to Mr. Forsyth, he says, "my *apology* for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting, is this:"—He then proceeds to notice the Nashville letter. By offering this *apology*, he unequivocally showed his consciousness that his conduct needed some explanation, and some excuse. If he had, at that time, believed that a member of a cabinet was bound to secrecy, only "*while a cabinet is in existence*," would he have deemed an "apology" necessary; certainly he would not. From the doctrine now advanced, it would seem that Mr. Crawford not only thinks that he had a *right*, but that it was his *duty*, to disclose what occurred in the cabinet, for he says, "neither reason, common sense, nor patriotism, requires that those proceedings should be *shrouded in impenetrable darkness*," and that "*the nation has the same right to a knowledge of them*, that it has to any other historical fact. Yet, in his former letter, he offers an "*apology*" for disclosing what he now says "*the nation had a right to know*."

Our second remark is this, that if even the doctrine *now* advanced by Mr. Crawford were sound, it does not help him; because his disclosures to Mr. M'Duffie took place "*while the cabinet was in existence, and its usefulness liable to be impaired*."—Thirdly, we would say that his doctrines are altogether unsound. The cabinet discussions are conducted in secret, for the purpose of inducing every member to express his opinions freely and honestly, without fear of such free and honest discussion operating injuriously against them. If, now, Mr. Crawford's doctrine be sound; if members of a cabinet are at liberty to disclose all their discussions, immediately after the cabinet had ceased to exist, one great object intended to be attained by secret discussions, will be defeated. Every member of the cabinet instead of endeavoring to ascertain what is right, or prudent, or constitutional, will endeavor to discover what is popular. We have not room, to-day, to discuss this matter as fully as its importance merits, but believe we have said enough to satisfy every reader that Mr. Crawford's doctrine is not offered in sincerity; that it is *unsound*, and that, if it were correct and tenable, it does not extricate him from the disgrace of betraying cabinet secrets, *while that cabinet was still in existence*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—By the numerous arrivals from Europe yesterday, says the Gazette, we were put in possession of London papers to 16th, Paris to the 10th, Liverpool to the 17th, and Havre to the 11th of January, all inclusive. Their contents are very interesting. We have made as copious selections for this day's paper as our limits would admit. The Emperor of Russia has issued a "thundering Proclamation" against the Poles, and Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 16th inst. says, that "all the foreign writers who have any liberty of opinion, seem to concur in one sentiment—that war will certainly arise out of the insurrection of Poland; and when once kindled in that central position of Europe, it seems most probable that the flame will spread, from the natural contagion of passion, and the proximity of all the materials of combustion, through every state on the Continent." A different sentiment appears, however, to be entertained by the London Courier.

The latest accounts from Warsaw are to the 31st of December. The Poles appear to be taking vigorous measures for their defence and the hostile preparations in progress had caused the communication with Russia, by the frontier of Terrespol and Brzese, to be stopped. Some of the horses intended for the Polish cavalry had fallen into the hands of the Russians, but other detachments had arrived at Warsaw.

The London Standard, of the 15th of January, says:—

"The Dutch papers supply us with intelligence rather more warlike than usual. Skirmishing has been for some time going on, on the borders, but it now seems somewhat serious. Maestricht appears to be attacked by the Belgians, and the Dutch are merely to defend it. We suppose, however, that the Great Powers will interfere to prevent this useless warfare; but it is rather surprising that the negotiations are lingering so long."

The Courier of the same date holds this language with regard to the present posture of European affairs, which has certainly a more pacific tendency than any thing we have yet seen:—

"A respectable contemporary intimates that the understanding between the great Powers on the subject of Belgium, and with reference to the state of the Continent generally, is by no means satisfactory, and that the slightest circumstance of an unfavorable nature would probably, in the present disposition of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, lead to war. We have taken some pains to ascertain how far the statement is well founded, and we are happy to find, that, although there are, as may be well imagined, many prejudices yet to conquer, no serious apprehensions of an unfavorable result to the discussions and negotiations now in progress is felt by those who are best acquainted with the intricacies of the subject. It has been stated to us, in a quarter likely to be well informed that the good understanding between France and this country has not for a moment been interrupted, and that the firm tone adopted by the British Cabinet has had the desired effect upon the Dutch and Belgians. So far, therefore, all difficulty has been removed; and, with respect to Poland, we believe that, although there is a warm sympathy for the Poles here and in France, the Government of neither counrry entertains the slightest idea of interposing between the Emperor of Russia and that nation, in such a way as to give offence to him or his immediate Allies; and it is intimated that, when he shall have again reduced them to subjection, he will redress their grievances, and concede to petition what he refuses to yield to dictation; a line of conduct far less generous than the friends of constitutional freedom could desire, but which is indicative of a wish to diminish the chances of a general war."

The following is from Bell's Messenger of the 16th January. (We may observe, by way of parenthesis, that this print is of the high tory stamp, and has a great reverence for the British hierachy, and "the divine right of Kings." As to the idea of introducing into oppressed Ireland a tenfold quantum "of misery and barbarism"—Credat Judæus, non ego.")

"Next to Poland, and perhaps before any other subject of domestic interest, the present state of Ireland stands most conspicuous. It is full of storm and agitation, and impending mischief.—Mr. O'Connell is making every exertion he can, by a display of popular force, and by the usual intimidations of a demagogue, to effect a repeal of the Union; in other words, to dismember the empire, and to introduce tenfold more of misery and barbarism into Ireland, than that under which she has so long labored."

At the departure of the courier, by whom Count Pozzi de Borgo received his credentials, the Emperor Nicholas was still at St. Petersburgh. The courier, it is said, was also the bearer of the Emperor's answer to a recent letter of the King of the French, requiring explanations on the movements of the Russian troops previous to the disturbances in Poland. The answer is of a very pacific nature.—*Courrier Francais.*

The Constitutionnel, of the 8th says:—"The news of the arrival of letters of credence to the Russian Ambassador, appears to have given general satisfaction. It has no doubt been considered as a guarantee for the peace of Europe, and a proof of the existence of a good understanding with our Government. If these letters had arrived before the revolution of Warsaw, we should have had more confidence in the amicable dispositions in the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh; but now we are inclined to imagine that it is rather the result of the existing difficulties, which prevent that Cabinet from thinking of a crusade of absolute Governments against the revolution of July. If this be so, there will be no more than a postponement of the great struggle, which must sooner or later take place, between the principle of the Divine Right and the Sovereignty of the People; and this forced delay ought not to lead us to neglect the necessary preparations for meeting the inevitable contest."

POLAND.

AUGSBURGH, Jan. 5.—Our Gazette to-day contains an article from the frontiers of Poland, which seems to authorise the opinion that the Emperor of Russia, has come to more moderate views respecting Poland, since he has ascertained the nature and extent of the insurrections, and the warlike preparations making on all sides. It is thought the Polish deputation will be received and the effusion of human blood may possibly yet be spared.

The movements of the Russian troops have produced disastrous consequences to the funds at St. Petersburgh. It is not a question about a foreign war such as that with Turkey, or with Persia, in which sacrifices were compensated by advantages; but it is a civil war that is in agitation, between two peoples whose interest have been mingled and united for 16 years. It is believed the Archduke Constantine will use all his efforts to prevent the commencement of hostilities.

A deputation from the republic of Cracow to Warsaw announced that all the population there was in arms, and desirous of uniting with Warsaw. A great number of students from Cracow had already arrived.

WARSAW, December 28.—The government is actively employed in arming the nation—in completing the organization of the line and of the National Guards. The fabrication of arms goes on rapidly: old soldiers are now returning to their colors. The third and fourth battalions of regiments now complete are forming; and these are filled with veterans of Trebia, of Friedland, of Moskwa, and compose the *elite* of an army amounting to *eighty thousand* of all arms, and 150 peices of artillery of the best order. Our munitions are immense and abundant.

* * * * *

All Poland presents the appearance of a camp —"Live free or die," is the cry of a whole people in arms—* * *. The whole force which Russia can promptly send against Poland, are the three corps commanded by General's Phalen, Sacken, and Roson; which together do not make up *one hundred and twenty thousand men.* Supposing what is impossible, that these corps could now operate a junction, they would not be able to stand against an army backed by the whole nation. Poland, without and army, abandoned by all the world drove the Russians from Warsaw in 1794—and the immortal Kosciusko captured their artillery with a handful of peasants.

WARSAW, Dec. 30.—It is currently reported that H. M. the Emperor is expected on the frontiers of that kingdom and that the Grand Duke Michael has already arrived at Grodno. According to the papers, the 8th of January is fixed upon by the Emperor for the entry of the Russian army into the kingdom of Poland. The Lithuanian corps is assembled near Sokolka, and the Polish officers who are there have been transferred to other regiments. The corps commanded by General Pahlen is already in motion and several of General Sacken's regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. In the mean time, there is still hope that in a few days definite news will be received from St. Petersburgh.

Several individuals of Lithuania and Volhynia, suspected by the Government, among whom are Alexander Chodkiewicz and the poet Korzeniowski, have been sent into the interior of Russia.

Our State Gazette expresses the hope that the Emperor will order milder measures, as soon as Prince Lubecki shall have arrived at St. Petersburgh, and given him a better idea of the situation of affairs.

The State Gazette of to-day contains the following official report of the general levy of the troops:—

"Up to the 27th inst. there were in the district of Kalisch, 18,343 men under arms; in that of Wiculn 14,1768, and that of Petrikan, 19,123, forming a total of 51,642 men not including the volunteer cavalry of Kalisch, amounting to 1717 men, and the squadron which M. Misnieki is forming at Petrikan, and the company of volunteer chasseurs."

The same paper says, the first division of infantry and the first brigade of foot artillery, who repaired on the 17th, by forced marches to Warsaw, have taken up the line of march for the frontiers of Lithuania, under command of General Krukowieski. A patriotic club has been formed at Kalisch, at which the deputy Remibowski presides.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 23d Dec.—"Within the last few days a change in the Ministry has been much talked of. It is said, that the King upon certain suggestions of Louis Philip, has at length, though with great respect, yielded to the necessity of making some improvements in the system by which we have been so governed for upwards of three centuries, and which is no longer in harmony with the wants of the age, and our proximity to a free nation. But, although these changes would be nearly as much to the interest of Ferdinand as to that of his people, we dare not rely too confidently on these expectations. A most decided dissatisfaction prevails at this moment among the partisans of the Camarilla, because, as it is said, the moderate party of the Ministry are endeavoring to have all the Cortes loans acknowledged."

The Emperor Nicholas and the Ex-King of France.—We have heard and place confidence in the statement, that his Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, has evinced his marked sympathy in the present melancholy condition of the Ex-King of France, by granting to him an annual pension of five mil lions roubles. The object of the Emperor is to relieve the fallen monarch from the necessity of being obliged to depend for the maintenance of his rank on the arms of his late subjects.—*Court Jour.*

From the N York American, Feb. 21.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

In a hasty postcript last evening, we gave the substance of the intelligence received by the Erie. We now have by the Pacific, from Liverpool, London papers to the 16th, giving us dates from Paris to the 13th January, and from Warsaw to 31st December.

Beginning with the affairs of Poland—we find that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia which is among our extracts, was received with universal indignation, and a firm resolution to resist unto death such despotic pretensions. Of that manifesto, the London Courier of the 14th says—

"A more gratifying proof of the feeling which the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia has excited in this country cannot be found than in the fact that, of all the daily newspapers in London, only one has refrained from alluding to it with expressions of indignation, and that one does not venture to insist upon the justice of his cause but merely endeavors to obtain credit for him on the ground of his determination to maintain by force, what was obtained by injustice, as if the only fault that an absolute monarch could commit were concession to the dictates of reason and humanity."

Poland was exerting every nerve in preparation for the contest; and if the insurrection in the Caucasian department, and the civil war in Persia, which may require Russian intervention, shall extend, "powerful Russia" may find herself more fully employed than, at the first outbreaking of the Polish insurrection, she thought for.

FRANCE appears tranquil; and is at the same time preparing for the worst. Soult, the War Minister, is said to maintain in the councils a decided war tone. Some of the troops from Algiers are to be withdrawn, as being more numerous than are required for that service: perhaps it is conjectured that they may be needed elsewhere.

The French Chamber of Peers have, by a large majority, passed the Slave Trade Abolition Bill. The fervor which threatened so much at the trial of the ex-ministars seems wholly extinct. Every change that has since taken place, has had for its object the consolidation of the exeutive power; and every change so made has been quietly and respectfully submitted to. A circular has been addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the youths of the different schools, reminding them of an ordinance of the 20th July, 1820, which forbids the pupils of one school, or of different schools, from forming any association, and from acting or writing in a collective capacity. This suppression of the political assemblies of these fiery young men may be looked on as the final close of the drama in which they have performed so important a part.

The law of election was still under advisement in the Committee.

BELGIUM is still in an unsettled state as to a choice of sovereign; and, meantime, hostilities are menaced by the Belgians against Maestricht, in possession of the Dutch. On the other hand, the King of Holland, it is said, refuses to abide by the decision of the five powers recognizing the independence of Belgium. There appears a dangerous preference among some of the Belgian legislators for a re-union with France, and a perhaps sincere, but rather feeble protestation on the part of France against such a re-union.

ENGLAND is more tranquil; the disturbances in the counties were decidedly lessened, and more confidence prevailed. In IRELAND, a war of proclamations and counter proclamations was carrying on between the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. O'Connell, which could not fail, if prolonged, to bring ridicule upon the Government. How the contest will end, we do not foresee.

CONGRESS.

February 19.—The credentials of the election of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, by the State of Ohio, and of the re-election of the Hon. Elias K. Kane, by the State of Illinois, as Senators from those States for six years, from the 4th of March next, were laid before the Senate. Mr. Naudain presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, remonstrating against the removal of the Custom House Office from Wilmington, and praying, if found expedient to remove it, that Delaware city may be the place chosen. Numerous bills from the House of Representatives were put through the first preliminary stages, and referred. The general appropriation bill was taken up, for the purpose of considering the several amendments as in committee of the whole. And the sixth amendment, making an appropriation towards the payment of Mr. Rhind and others, employed in negotiating the late Treaty with the Sublime Porte, having been read, it was moved by Mr. Ellis, that the Senate would then go into Executive business. Before the question was taken, Mr. Kane submitted as an amendment to the amendment, to insert —'to the person *heretofore* employed in our intercourses with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of $15,000 in addition to the sum of $25,000 appropriated for contingent expenses of our foreign intercourses,' in order, as he said, to have it laid on the table with the other amendments. This having been concurred in, the Senate went forthwith into secret session, for the purpose, as we conceived, of discussing the subject with less restraint; if we may be allowed so to surmise, from a remark made to that effect, by an honorable Senator on the previous day, when the same amendment was the subject matter of discussion.

In the House of Representatives the appropriation bills for the army, the navy, and fortifications, were passed without a division. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed—the yeas and noes having been ordered, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House afterwards went into the consideration of private bills, which occupied the residue of the day.

February 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Bell presented two memorials from the inhabitants of Grafton county, New Hampshire, against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Peru and Chesterfield, in the State of New York; and Mr. Marks a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin county; Pennsylvania, severally praying the establishment of new post routes. The bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the late treaty with Denmark, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States under the stipulations of the convention, was read a third time and passed. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

The House of Representatives was occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians. Mr. Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos, and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr. Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Appropriation Bill.—The Bill as it now stands, is as follows:—

Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad,	$600,000
Canal between Middletown & Columbia,	116,170
Railroad over the Allegheny, and Canal from Huntingdon,	700,009
Southwestern Turnpikes,	125,000
	$1,531,170

Tunnelling the Allegheny.—A petition was presented in the Senate on Friday last, from General Simeon Cameron and others, for an act of incorporation to make a railroad across the Allegheny mountain, on the plan recommended by Montcure Robinson, with a tunnel. We understand that the company will give security for the certain and speedy completion of the work.—*Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Feb. 24.*

Died,

At *Baton Rouge*, Louisiana, on the 25th of January, DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, an eminent Physician of that place, and formerly a Surgeon in the United States Army. Dr. Williams was a native of Allegheny county, and studied under Dr. Mowry, of this city.

500 KEGS Bowen's Juniata Nails, assorted sizes; 50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted; 300 barrels S. F. Flour; 70 barrels Molasses; 17 barrels Old Peach Brandy; 4000 lbs. Binder's Boards; 200 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes; 30 gross Porter Bottles; 40 boxes assorted Hollow Glass Ware; 30 kegs Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Groceries and Domestic Manufactured articles. For sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,

March 1, 1831.—3t. No. 45 Front street.

CARD.

JAMES LAPPIN most respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for past favors, and earnestly requests a continuation of their patronage to the Philanthropic Institution Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 63 Market street, Pittsburgh. March 1, 1831.—tf.

FOR SALE, Several Lots in the city of Pittsburgh, some of which have comfortable dwelling houses erected upon them. Apply to

J. T. CHEW,

At his Office, opposite the U. S. Branch Bank, or at the Exchange Hotel. Feb 15—4w

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

NO. 63, MARKET STEET,

PITTSBURGH.

JAMES LAPPIN, Agent, is just receiving, and will be opening for three weeks, a choice selection of seasonable dry goods of every description, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

As the terms are exclusively cash, those families who wish, may have running accounts by making deposits of any amount in the store; they will receive deposit books, which must be sent by any of the family wanting goods. The object of this house is to create a perpetual fund for the relief of the deserving poor of all religious denominations, and to open an orphan asylum to which the profits will be applied.

The business of the house will be ever open to the investigation of all its patrons.

N. B. All those yet indebted to James Lappin, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to this house, otherwise, on the 1st of April, compulsory measures will be resorted to.

March 1.—tf

TO LET. The Rooms at present occupied as the office of the Allegheny Democrat, No. 130 Wood street. Possession to be had on the first of April next.—Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

February 18—t1A

TO LET,

TWO BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, in Front, between Market and Ferry streets. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of JOHN KELLY,

Feb. 24, 1831.—1mo. 50 Front street.

PITTSBURGH AND JACKSON

FOUNDRIES.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the Foundry Business, in the name of *Kingsland, Lightner & Cuddy;* and are carrying on the Pittsburgh (late M'Clurg's) Foundry, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, and the Jackson Foundry, near the corner of Sixth, in Liberty street.

They have on hand, and expect to keep, a regular supply of Sad Irons, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Mould Boards, Woods', Miller's Patent, and True American Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes, Bark Mills, and all other articles in their line. They have an extensive assortment of Stoves and Grates, and are making considerable addition to their variety of patterns for these articles.—They are prepared to make every description of heavy work, in the best manner, and at short notice.

Orders left at either of the Foundries, as well as all approved orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

L. KINGSLAND,
ISAAC LIGHTNER
JAMES CUDDY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1831.—w3mo.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to MARK STACKHOUSE, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors of the said Mark Stackhouse are required to present their claims to the said subscribers.

MICHAEL STACKHOUSE,
REBECCA STACKHOUSE,
Administrators, &c. &c. of Mark Stackhouse, dec.
January 21, 1831—w6t.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the County of Allegheny, from the first day of January, A. D. 1830, until the 31st day of December, the same year, both days inclusive, respectfully Report:—

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from Collectors, viz:—		
Of City of Pittsburgh for the year 1830,		$8,463 98½
do Pitt township, 1820, 1828, 1829 & 1830,		2,038 06¼
do Wilkins,	1830	664 85
do Plum,	do	779 61½
do Versailles,	do	353 71½
do Elizabeth,	1829—30	729 16½
do Jefferson,	do do	272 19
do Mifflin,	1228—'29—30	840 76¼
do St. Clair,	1829—'30	1,920 57½
do Robinson,	1830	507 00
do Moon,	do	308 53
do Fayette,	1829—'30	896 63½
do Findley,	do do	420 07
do Franklin,	do do	48 00
do Ohio,	1830	430 00
do Ross,	1818-'27-'28-'29-'30	1,449 51¼
do Borough of Allegh.	1830	820 00
do Pine township,	1828-'23-'30	393 06
do Deer,	1829—'30	516 58
do Indiana,	do do	610 75
do By North. Liberties, 1830,		313 43
To Cash received on loan from William Arthurs,		1,000 00
do from Jacob Ewart,		1,000 00
do refunded on warrants Nos. 659, 790, and 791, erroneously issued, each $6,		18 00
do from James Young, Esq. a note received by him while county treasurer, on the West'd. Bank of Pa.		5 00
do from Wm. M'Couch, rent of public ground for two years up to the 1st April, 1830,		16 67
do from H. H. Peterson, County Commissioner on account overdrawn for his pay,		40 00
do Road Taxes and Costs on unseated lands,		225 96
do Fines, forfeitures, &c.		82 76
do Redemption on unseated Lands,		5 47
do Wm. Pentland late Clerk of Quarter Sessions on acc't of verdicts,		57 50
do Wm. Leckey, Esq. late Sheriff, on account of balance due per last statement,		137 20½
		$25,393 05

EXPENDITURES.

By amount paid to Grand & Traverse Jurors, 1830,	$5,648 97½
do paid Comm'rs. H. H. Peterson,	245 00
do do Jas. Fletcher,	270 00
do do Lazarus Stewart,	288 00
do do Wm. Arthurs,	57 00
do D. Drennen cl'k. to Comm'rs.	385 45
do Election Expenses,	708 80
do Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions,	80 01¼
do do Mayor's Court,	180 09½
do Attorney General's fees,	199 00
do Witnesses for Commonwealth,	504 30
do Stationary for Comm'rs' office,	86 70
do Fuel for Jail, Courthouse, &c.	240 54
do Justices' and Alderman's fees and criminal cases,	909 57½
do Assessor's pay,	595 00
do Constables for attendance at Court, &c.	499 50
do Schooling poor children,	1,387 08
do Stationary for do	70 36½
do Viewing Roads and Bridges,	319 36
do Erecting bridges,	4,524 75
do Coroner's fees,	268 77¼
do Taxes and Costs refunded,	45 02¼
do Supervisors for road taxes on unseated lands,	107 11
do Jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	1,339 66
do Printing,	178 37¼
do Counsel to Commissioners,	55 00
do Bell-ringing and attendance at Court,	199 90½
do Auditor's pay,	198 00
do Smithwork at Jail and Court House, &c	39 50
do Criers of Court,	189 95
do Prothonotary's fees,	22 66
do Water Tax for Jail,	10 25
do Physician at Jail,	80 00
do Adsectum Index for Recorder's office,	284 75
do do for Quarter Sess.	10 00
do Repairs of Court House, Jail, &c.	283 22¼
do Treasurer's Salary,	250 00
do Redemption money of unseated lands,	67 79½
do Counterfeit money,	12 50
do Extra clerk hire (Commissioner's office,)	42 00
do James Young, Esq. balance due him last settlement,	306 11
do Alderman's pay sitting at Mayor's court,	130 80
do Treasurer of the Western Penitentiary,	1,219 21
do Damages from Roads,	8 00
do Interest on loans,	86 66
do Paving Diamond in Pittsburgh,	100 00
do Repaid Wm. Arthurs his loan,	1,000 00
do Recording Treasurer's Bond, &c.	1 00
do Discount on notes of the Westmoreland Bank of Pa.	27 50
do Contingencies,	138 12½
	$23,902 14
Balance in Treasury 31st December, 1830,	1,490 91½
	$25,393 05

Amount of Taxes Assessed and Paid for the year 1830, and Balance Due.

City of Pittsburgh,	$9,202 21
Versailles township,	375 18
Plum, do	826 08½
Wilkins, do	713 88
Pitt, do	1,798 94
Borough of the Northern Liberties,	768 90½
Indiana township,	556 35½
Deer, do	567 53½
Pine, do	357 97½
Borough of Allegheny	1,314 13½
Ross township,	995 25½
Ohio, do	465 46½
Franklin, do	175 72½
Findley, do	476 89½
Fayette, do	1088 90½
Moon, do	328 32½
Robinson, do	688 82½
St. Clair, do	2,185 82½
Mifflin, do	576 55½
Jefferson, do	609 04½
Elizabeth,	1,199 22½
	$25,270 43

	am't. paid.	am't unp'd.
Andrew Watson, collector of Pittsburgh,	$9,202 21	$00 00
Jas. Patterson of Versailles,	375 18	00 00
Robert Carothers of Plum,	826 08½	00 00
John M'Kelvy of Wilkins,	713 88	00 00
John Kennedy of Pitt,	1,798 94	00 00
John Y. C. Bell, N. Liberties,	313 43	455 47½
Matthew Crawford of Indiana,	507 00	49 5½
Solomon Jones of Deer,	456 58	110 95½
James Hilands of Pine,	202 12½	155 85
Robert Campbell of Allegheny Borough,	820 00	494 13½
George Quaill of Ross,	416 06	579 19½
John Morrow of Ohio,	430 00	35 46½
Geo. M'Caully, Frankin,	35 00	140 72½
James Taggart, Findley,	383 44	93 45½
John Lewis of Fayette,	847 41	340 68½
George Morrison of Moon,	328 32½	00 00
John Young of Robinson,	507 00	181 82½
Wm. Larimer of St. Clair,	1,247 00	938 82½
Wm. Livingston of Mifflin,	405 00	171 55½
Michael Snee of Jefferson,	59 15½	548 89
John Calhoun of Elizabeth,	414 00	785 22½
	$20,187 82	$5,082 61½

OUTSTANDING DEBTS, DUE THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

Collectors for 1830, as above,		$5,082 61½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth township, 1818,		14 46½
Wm. Robinson, jr. Ross township, 1819,		167 95
Wm. Marshall, of Indiana,	do	36 10½
Aaron Applegate, collector of Elizabeth, 1826,		4 78½
Wm. Alexander, collector of Pitt, 1826,		70 12½
James McElwain, Pine, 1828,		25 92½
John Anderson, collect of Pittsb'gh. 1829,		902 28
Wm. Willet, collector of Mifflin,	do	54 57½
Rob't. Shawhan, collect. of St. Clair,	do	539 47¾
Wm. Savage, collector of Fayette,	do	100 74
Phillip Brown, collector of Franklin,	do	14 98
John Carnahan, collector of Deer,	do	53 61
William Wilkins, amount of rent of lot belonging to the estate of John Wilkins, deceased,		1,341 76
Interest till the 31st December, 1830,		120 77½

His half of costs of the suit,		46 73
Brought up,		9,376 89¼
Wm. Robinson, note beside interest,		82 00
Wm. Pentland, late clerk of Quarter Sessions, for verdicts in 1827.—'28,		6 50
L. Stewart, former Sheriff, balance of Thornburgh's dup.		43 65
Wm. Leckey, late Sheriff, bal. collected of Brown and Ross,		75 03½
Wm. Caven, present Sheriff, per last statement, $490 51. Fines, verdicts, &c. for 1830,	$1,081 23½	1,580 74½
[This last item is the balance of Fines &c. having deducted $369 01, for offsetts and his account for summons of Jurors, 1880.]		
Samuel Roberts, Clerk of Mayor's Court, verdicts, 1828,		8 00
		$11,172 87

JAMES FLETCHER, }
L. STEWART, } *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*
WM. ARTHURS, }

ATTEST—
DAVID DRENNEN, *Clerk.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1831.—4t

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 23—wtf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26.—w6m.

Corner of Third and Smithfield streets.

HAVING engaged to instruct in a private family, from 9 to 10, A. M., the morning class for females will commence at half past ten, and continue two hours. Gentlemen's classes, as usual, from 2 to 4, P. M. and from 7 to 9, evening.

February 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that *James Miller*, of Deer township, Storekeeper, has this day executed to us an assignment of all his estate—real personal, and mixed—in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors who shall, within ninety days from this date, execute a release of all their demands. The release and assignment may be seen at the house of Mahlon Rogers, corner of Grant and Third streets.—*January* 18, 1831.

MAHLON ROGERS.
JOHN B. WARDEN,
Pittsburgh, January 21—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large and general assortment of Philadelphia and city made BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, at his Store, south west corner of the Diamond and Market street.

ROBERT DONNELL.
January 4, 1831.—w3mo.

CHEAP CASHSTORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN ALEXANDER begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire stock of DRY GOODS of H. Alexander & Co., and has established himself at their old stand, No. 65 Market street: he has at present, and intends keeping always on hand, a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. As he intends doing decidedly a cash business, he is resolved to sell goods as low as they can be bought west of the mountains.—By keeping a choice selection of every thing new and desirable in the line of *Fancy Dry Goods*, he hopes to merit and share the patronage of his friends and the public.

Also, always on hand, a large stock of Mahogany, Rose, and Satin Wood Veneers; Mahogany Boards, Planks, and Scantling; Brass Caps and Bases, for columns; Brass Stringing; Patent Spring Punch Saw Sets, a new and universally approved article, and various other articles in the Cabinet Maker's line, not to be had elsewhere in the city. All of which will be sold at low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1831.—3mw.

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—
Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—w4mo

GUM SHELLAC, of a superior quality, fo sale by the case or smaller quantity.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.
February 15—w3t

Extensive Sale of Queen sware,

At the Pittsburgh Auction Rooms,

On Tuesday, 5th of April, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH take this method of informing Merchants, and Store Keepers generally, that they have made arrangements with some of the first houses in Staffordshire, England, to supply them with Queensware, so as to enable them to have Public Sales every Spring and Fall. The first sale of two hundred Crates, (well assorted,) will take place as above, and a liberal credit will be given.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1831.—tf

THE UNDERSIGNED, successors to "The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association," having two extensive warehouses, lately built, in Second, near Wood street, Nos. 108 and 110; beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are prepared to receive any Consignments directed to their care. They will devote their attention to the transaction of a General Commission Business;—particularly, to receiving and forwarding goods of every description, and purchasing and selling Western Produce and Manufactures.

They will constantly be supplied with a general assortment of "Pittsburgh" and other American Manufactures, at Manufacturer's prices.

Orders and Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Feb. 22, 1831—1y.

BACON.

100,000 LBS. Prime Kentucky BACON, for sale by H. MAC SHANE, No. 76 Front street.

February 22—4t

S. P. DARLINGTON & CO.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,

ARE RECEIVING, and will open during this month, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c.

Together with SCYTHES of every kind, which they will sell low at wholesale.

N. B.—Persons knowing themselves indebted to us for more than six months, will do well to call and settle their accounts, and save costs.

February 8—6t S. P. D. & Co.

GREAT CURIOSITY,

NOW EXHIBITING AT

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MERMAID!

THIS Wonderful Curiosity is now exhibiting, for A VERY SHORT TIME, as above.

The Mermaid now offered to the public, was purchased by the Captain of a Dutch merchant ship, at BENCOOLEN, in the island of *Sumatra*. It was then in a half putrid state, having no other preparation to preserve it than being besmeared with a kind of rosin, or composition, similar to Venetian turpentine. It however soon became perfectly hard, and the composition, which was in many parts so thick as to encrust the whole animal, was, on the Captain's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope, removed with care, but with great difficulty, by Mons. Villet, a celebrated preserver of subjects of Natural History, in Cape Town. (This learned man had an opportunity of closely examining it, and gave it as his decided opinion, that it was a natural production.) It was here seen and purchased by a respectable Merchant residing at the Cape, and transmitted by him to London. The present proprietor gave an enormous sum for it, with a view of gratifying the public, and although various opinions have been advanced respecting its origin, he has the pleasure to state, the most sceptical persons have expressed a satisfaction on beholding it.

Mariners have described the Mermaid as having a flowing head of hair; in this animal a large fin runs down the back of the neck, and some hairs are visible on the head. The present proprietor is not competent to say any thing more on the subject from his own knowledge, but most respectfully invites the public to see and judge for themselves, the more minute the inspection, the more satisfactory the result; for among the naturalists and men of faculty who have bestowed their attention on it, they have not been able to come to any unanimous decision, for they find that the ears are differently placed and of a different structure to any other animal, formed, as it were, to hear at an immense distance. The formation of the arms, hands, and breasts, being also very different from either biped or quadruped, and the fishy, or tail part, being unlike any fish yet described.

These facts, compared with the many accounts of Navigators having seen Mermaids, it is presumed will in some measure remove those doubts which might have before existed, and leave us only to speculate upon how wonderful and great are Nature's works.

Also, Dunlap's celebrated Painting of

CHRIST REJECTED,

Which has been exhibited with great success in all the eastern cities, and is considered one of his very best. These in addition to the large collection of Natural Curiosities, can be exhibited but for a limited period.

Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½. Open from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 9 P. M. and brilliantly illuminated every evening. January 25, 1831.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830—tf

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

DOCTOR MOWRY having retired from the profession, the partnership heretofore existing between Doctors Mowry & Addison expired on the 7th inst. Feb 11, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR ADDISON has Removed to No. 43 Third street, between Market and Ferry, the house lately occupied by Benjamin Darlington.

February 11, 1831—8t

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE Steam Boat TALISMAN, W. M. Carlisle, master, will depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river.

For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to

January 18. ALLEN & GRANT.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $13 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
Steubenville, Ohio.

April 27—tf.

CHITTY ON CONTRACTS.

NEW EDITION, with copious notes of recent English and American Decisions; by *Francis J. Troubat:* Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co., corner of Front and Market streets.

February 25.—2t

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business transacted in his name, will be continued by Cochran & Irwin.—He avails himself of the occasion, to express his gratitude for the confidence and support which he has experienced, as agent for the sale of Domestic Manufactures, and begs leave to solicit a share of the same for his successors. His exertions will be added to theirs, to promote the interest of their friends and customers.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1831.

ON CONSIGNMENT, AT WHOLESALE,

PHILIPSBURGH Wood-Screws, much improved; Abington Cut Tacks, by the box; Machine Cards, from various factories; Lamont's Patent Vices, a superior article; Saddler's Plated Ware; Window-Glass, all sizes, and Hollow Glass; Scythes and Sickles; Spades and Shovels; Nails, Iron, and Lead; with a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactures, including Woollen and Cotton Goods, and Table Linens.

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No. 26, Wood street.

Feb. 22.—6w.

CABINET History, No. 5.—The History of the Netherlands; by Thomas Colley Grattan: Just received and for sale by

HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.

Feb. 25.—2t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		4,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Whole tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

February 11, 1831.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, to whom liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the editor of the Gazette. January 28—tf

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MACHINERY.

THE subscribers, having entered into a copartnership, for the purpose of building Cotton and Woollen Machinery, under the firm of

M'KENZIE & BLACKSTOCK,

have recently taken the machine shop of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell, & Co., where they are now prepared to build Machinery, on the most approved plan, and on a reasonable credit. Persons wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of seeing their machinery operated at the Factory of Messrs. Blackstock, Bell & Co., in Allegheny-Town.

S. B. M'KENZIE,
D. BLACKSTOCK.

Pittsburgh, February 8—3mo

STEEL.

100 TONS English and American Blister STEEL, of superior quality, for sale at eastern prices, by

BARNETT, SHORB, & CO.
No. 2 foot of Wood street.

Feb 8—3mo.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S

PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER, per r'm,		hot press,		$4 25 a 4 50
do.	do. do.	fine,		3 25 a 3 75
do.	do. do.	common,		2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do. do.	hot press,		3 75 a 4 00
do.	do. do.	common,		2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,		per ream,		2 37 a 5 25
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,			$5 00 a 5 25
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.			25
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,			31¼ a 75
BORDERS,		do.		12½ a $2 50

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

TO BE LET, A Farm. one mile from the city, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, and Stabling. ALSO, A Garden and Dwelling House adjoining the above. For terms, inquire of Mrs. AGNES IRWIN, on the premises, or of

W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty, between Third and Fourth streets.

January 28, 1831—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty street, between Third and Fourth streets.

February 11—1mo

PORCELAIN TEETH,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT, determined to devote himself to his profession, has furnished his room in such a manner as to enable him to discharge his duties faithfully, and to contribute as much as possible to the comfort of his patients.—Persons requiring his professional services, will please call at his room. Having acquired the art of manufacturing Porcelain Teeth in the best manner, he is ready to supply such as prefer them.—On his late visit to the eastern cities, he procured a superior assortment of Natural Teeth, as well as materials for making Artificial ones. Jan 7.

A. & W. BEATTY & Co.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS,

Sixth, between Wood and Liberty Streets,

HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of GOODS—consisting of *Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Tickings, Diaper, &c. &c.*—All of which they offer for sale at eastern prices, without the addition of carriage, at from 3 to 6 month's acceptances. Their friends, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine the goods for themselves.

N. B.—A liberal discount will be given on large orders, or for cash. Pittsburgh, Feb. 4.—tf

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NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet: on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 4, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four No. Lottery; Eight drawn ballots

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
10	800		8,000
10	500		5,000
25	200		5,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
92	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
24804 Tickets.			$198,432

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. February 11, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
No. 33 Market street.

Sept. 17.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

A CARD.

P. HENRY ANDERSON respectfully informs his patrons and others, that his Dancing School will hereafter be open for Misses and Masters, on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, from 3 to 5 o'clock; and for the Gentemen's class on Mondays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

N. B.—He would be happy to receive additional pupils in either of the above classes, if early application be made at the Assembly Room, or to him, at his residence in First street, one door below Mr. John M'Donald's Law Office.—Private lessons given to Ladies and Gentlemen, should they desire them. January 25, 1831.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 81, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions,* are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe,* we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS, }
HENRY HOLDSHIP, }
WM. B. FOSTER, }
PETER MOWRY, } *Commis'nrs.*
WM. PORTER, }
WM. ARTHURS, }
JAMES BROWN, }

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

TO LET,

3 BRICK HOUSES, in Allegheny. These houses are the property of the Hon. M. C. Rogers, are three stories high, situated on Federal street, and will be let to good tenants at a lower rent than any in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. They will be finished in a handsome style, and will be ready for occupants on the 1st April next. For terms apply to

WM. ROBINSON, JR.
Allegheny.

February 4, 1830.—tlA.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of Second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by A. D. LEWIS, Wood, between Second and Third Streets, and also under Robert Patterson's Bookstore, on the south side of the Diamond. June 5—tf